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The Daily Commercial.

Chief Justice Chase.

The appointment of the Hon. SALMON P. CHASE as Chief Justice will afford gratification to the country at large, for we have no doubt that the President, in taking this step, weighed well the sentiment of the people and the ability of the appointee, two important elements to be considered in such a case. It is seldom that almost unanimous sentiment on the part of the nation and eminent fitness for high position and responsibility on the part of the citizen meet together in such a delightful manner as in this appointment. We have no doubt whatever of the capability and entire fitness of Mr. CHASE for the lofty position assigned him. His career up to this time has been that of a high-minded gentleman, an upright citizen and an able statesman. He will, doubtless, wear the ermine with the grace and dignity which is becoming the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

McClintock Farm and Oil City Oil Co.

We direct the attention of those who are desirous of making a sure and profitable investment in oil stock to the prospectus of the above named company. Their territory, from its well tested position, embraced as it is within the richest yielding locations of Oil Creek and the Allegheny river, should at once command the entire subscription of its capital stock of $100,000 of shares of one dollar each. The company's land consists of fifty acres in fee simple, situate on Little Oil Creek, a branch of the far famed Oil Creek, and equal in all its oil indications to the celebrated Cherry Run, which is also a feeder of Oil Creek proper, having its source in a north-eastern direction. Already numerous derricks have been erected and are rapidly approaching completion, and one well, now producing twenty-five barrels per day. Before the expiration of six months it is confidentially believed that this fifty acre tract alone will have the value of the entire capital stock of the company. Persons will do well not to ignore new lands, especially in fee simple, and where elligibly situated for sure production when bored.

This company have four wells, three of which are situated on the Widow McClintock Farm, Oilcreek. They are numbered one, two and three. Number one is a tea barrel well, and is said to have every indication of increasing to thirty barrels per day; numbers two and three are comparatively new wells, not having been completed, but work on them is now progressing. Although a fine show of oil appears in both, a blower is now being applied to one of them, which we are assured will increase the production immensely. This is a chance of realizing at any moment a sudden rise in stock over the subscribing price, as the new wells are so near to the oil bearing stratum, on Oil creek. The land on which these wells are situated and that belonging to this company, consists of twoand one-fourth acres, upon which there is still room for from three to six more wells. Taken with the fact that the company have set aside a large working capital, this will make it one of the very best oil investments now offered to the public. Surrounding these wells the boiler-house is struck with a "swell" of the richness of the wells producing. Standing in the centre of this company's leases and looking in every direction are fine flowing and pumping wells, among which may be enumerated the "Hammond well," which is now producing three hundred barrels per day, the "Sterrett well," pumping one hundred barrels per day, within one hundred feet of the Palnter well, which is pumping some thirty barrels per day; "Painter No. 2," pumping forty barrels; "Lone star wells," one of which is pumping seventy-five barrels, and the other fifteen barrels. These wells are situated within almost a distance on every side of this company's ground, and there seems to be a positive certainty of a great yield of oil.

In addition to the above property this company has purchased the well known "Good Intent oil well," that has been producing oil for some time, and making good dividends to its owners; also, fifty-four rods of river front immediately below the borough line of Oil City. Three of the wells of this company are complete in their outfit, having engines, tubing, tools, &c., in perfect order. This is a rare chance seldom offered, and if you wish to secure the chance the subscription book will be found on Thursday morning, at 10 A. M., at the office of Messrs. Steel & Bally, Wilkins Hall.

Important Mail Arrangements.

The substance of the arrangements made and in progress with the railroad companies, by the Postmaster General, by which he hopes in part to remedy the gross irregularity in the mails, is as follows:

First, the Postmaster General, having assembled the leading representatives of the routes between Washington and New York, said to them that when the question of doing away with the Camden and Amboy Railroad monopoly had come up in Congress they had always claimed that the facilities were now such as to enable the transmission of the mails in sixty hours. Now he wanted it done. He wanted the number of mail trains limited, and the mail trains always given the right to the road as against all other traffic. He further proposed that these means having been taken to insure the delivery of the mails between the two points in sixty hours, the two roads should be held peculiarly responsible for making the time in every case, except where an unforeseen and clearly unavoidable accident should present itself. The roads assented to all this, received their time-tables arranged for reducing the weight of the mail train, and proposed to begin making the trip in ten hours, within a couple of weeks.

Second, The Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central and other roads, have agreed to change their connections to suit the New York arrangement, and to shorten in like manner for mail delivery Westward.

Third, The New & Erie road has now been notified that the mails under the new arrangement can be taken from New York to Philadelphia, and there sent west more promptly than if it is taken via Dunkirk; and that unless it can do better, the great through mail must go by the shorter route.

Fourth, A circular has been issued to all the leading railroads, asking that all the time-tables, and every change in time-tables, must be forwarded to the Department. These are to be put into the hands of the clerks, who are to note every failure on the delivery of a through mail on time; inquire what road caused the delay, and report accordingly. Every delay thus reported to be charged against the road causing it, and a fine therefor will be assessed, which will be deducted from the next payment to the road for transportation. Heavy trains will in no case be taken as an excuse for a failure to connect, or for tardy connections.—The ground is taken by the Department that mail trains must on no account be made so heavy as to prevent them from making a schedule time. These fair arrangements, it is hoped, will do something towards remedying the irregularities concerning which so much and such just complaint has been made.

General Intelligence.

The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon Committee of Philadelphia report that during the past week they have furnished to soldiers 14,912 meals, and lodgings have been provided for between 6,000 and 7,000 men.

The Secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance have issued their circular invitation for the week of prayer, beginning with the 8th of January next.

Quite a sensation was created in Halifax a short time since by the marriage of the accomplished and beautiful daughter of one of our late and wealthiest citizens, now deceased, whom it is unnecessary to name, but who held a high position in society. The happy man is Farini, the champion of Niagara Falls, who, it will be recollected, attempted the daring feat of crossing the rapids, within twenty feet of the brink, on stilts, and, when half way across was precipitated (by one of his stilts breaking) into the roaring waters. His extraordinary escape and reaching an island which had never before been visited by any human being, must be still fresh in the memory of our readers. The lucky fellow is said to be well bred, an Upper Canadian by birth, and one who studied the medical profession, though, from some strange fascination, he has adopted that of a rope walker. The lady is said to be exceedingly beautiful and highly accomplished, and is heiress to a property worth at least $30,000.

The prominent member of a Washington house, which has a branch in this city, absconded yesterday, with about one hundred thousand dollars. Two of the banks here, and several of our merchants, will lose together about eighty thousand dollars.—*Philadelphia Commercial, Dec. 3.*

Hiram Neff, a resident of Washington County, Pa., was drowned in the Monongahela River on Saturday last, at Lock No. 3, Port Perry. Neff, who had been employed lately as a driver, was at the lock awaiting the arrival of a steamer on which to take passage for Pittsburgh. In walking about in the darkness, it is supposed, he accidentally fell into the lock. He was heard struggling in the water by the lock tender, who hastened to his assistance, but was under, who hastened to his assistance, but was unable to rescue him. The body was recovered on Sunday, and an inquest held, the verdict being death from accidental drowning.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1864. NO. 74.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

GEN. SHERMAN.

NO LATE NEWS.

Richmond Papers Not Received.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Brisk Cavalry Fighting.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

There is nothing later from Sherman. Richmond papers of Monday are not due until to-morrow morning.

Advices from the army state that there has been a brisk cavalry fight on our left between two regiments of the enemy and one on our side. Otherwise all has been quiet.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Mr. Chase Appointed

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

The Congressional influence brought to bear yesterday and this morning, showed that nearly all of the influence favored Mr. Chase. The outside pressure for other candidates seemed to pall before it. The President made out, this forenoon, the commission appointing Mr. Chase, and sent it to the Senate at noon. That body went into Executive Session and soon unanimously confirmed the nomination, without reference to a Committee, that being the usual courtesy where a former member of the Senate is in nemination.

The nominations of Dennison and Speed were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Highly Interesting.

General Butler's Trespass Suit.

Lord Lyons Not to Return.

Rebels Still Fire Dutch Gap Canal.

French War Frigate in James River.

Officers Visit Gen. Grant's Army.

Exchange of Prisoners at Savannah.

Military Changes at New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

In the suit against Gen. Butler, for alleged trespass here, the defendant's counsel moved to have the matter sent to the United States Court for trial, which Judge Cardoza denied, at the instance of the plaintiff, on the ground that the act of 1776 did not apply where both parties, plaintiff and defendant, are non-residents. The case will be tried in the Court of Common Pleas.

Lord Lyons arrived here this morning. The *Times'* Washington special says he is not expected to return to Washington.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Metropolitan Fair reports that he has paid over to the Sanitary Commission one million one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, net receipts.

The *Herald* publishes an official account of the capture of the parties about to seize the steamer Salvador, at Panama. No new facts are given.

Despatches from the army of the Potomac reports no new military movements of importance. The rebels continue their artillery fire on the Dutch Gap canal on Saturday, but it was not as heavy as during the previous days.

The French war steamer Adonia is now lying in James River. Her officers have made visits to the armies, and express amazement at the extent and magnificence of the plans of Gen. Grant.

The *World's* Washington special says, Col. Mulford stated that as soon as General Sherman's movements had not interfered with the exchange of prisoners, and if such should continue to be the case, he expected to effect an exchange of 1,000 per day.

The *Herald* announces that some important changes have recently been made in the suburb command under Canby, among these is the assignment of Gen. Dana, lately commanding at Vicksburg, to the district embraced in East Tennessee and the State of Mississippi, under the designation of the Department of the Mississippi, and the transfer of Gen. Steele from the command of the Seventh Army Corps, in Arkansas, to report at New Orleans, to be succeeded by Gen. J. G. Reynolds, and the return of Gen. Banks to the head of the Department of the Gulf, with his headquarters at New Orleans, the military affairs Gen. Banks will act in subordination to Gen. Canby, but in his civil administration he will be responsible directly to the Government.

FROM THE SOUTH.

What the Rebels Think of the Situation in Tennessee.

"Hood Can Make Nothing."

Captured Slaves to be Sold.

[From the Richmond Examiner of the 2d inst.]

We have nothing later from General Hood of a full and satisfactory character, except a report from the Yankee papers that he had made an attack on the defenses of Columbus, Tennessee, and had been repulsed. This is simply a fabrication gotten up for effect. The previous accounts represented that the Confederate army was marching upon the direction of Shelbyville. There has been no contradiction of this report and it is probably true. He can make nothing by advancing upon Nashville, and attacking Thomas in the latter's fortifications at that place. He designs either to penetrate Kentucky, or to occupy East Tennessee. The Yankee writers believe that he will adopt the latter course and then come to General Lee. We can state upon direct official information from General Hood, that his army is well supplied with commissary stores.

The Provost Mashal of Richmond publishes a long list of slaves, in pursuance of a general order "to protect the rights of owners of slaves taken by or employed in the service." The list includes a number whose owners resides in Missouri, Tennessee and portions of Georgia not in possession of the rebels. Maryland is represented in the list by "Geo. Thomas, black, committed July 7, 1864, 15 years of age, and belongs to Major Peters, Ellicott's Mills, Maryland." Washington City has also a representation in the person of Lewis Begieck, black, committed Oct. 23, 1864, 50 years of age, arrested in the Valley of Virginia, and belongs to Ned Grymes, Washington City, District of Columbia. The advertisement concludes with the request that "all persons desiring to inspect the said slaves for the purpose of identifying them will apply at the said prison; and claimants wishing to establish ownership will apply with due proof thereof to this office." We suppose that they are to be sold, and probably some of the chivalry from this city or the State, can manage to "prove property" and put in a claim for the boy from Ellicott's Mills.

The *Examiner* and *Enquirer* both contain a number of advertisements for "runaway slaves." A North Carolina Colonel advertises "George Washington," with a "kinky head of hair, and yellow complexion," who escaped from the fortifications of Wilmington. George seems to partake of the disaffection so prevalent among the people of the old North State. Others of a "ginger bread color," etc. One of the runaways is "well proportioned," "smiles when spoken to," but has no "superfluous flesh", which in the present scarcity of provisions, is likely to be very true.

The Rebel Congress on Reconstoction

The Richmond Papers and Rebel Emissaries.

Gregg's Expedition Important.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

In the Rebel House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Foote offered a resolution calling for a convention of the Southern States, with an evident view to reconstruction. The resolution has been laid on the table by a vote of 63 to 13.

A bill was reported, appropriating a hundred thousand dollars towards the relief of prisoners in the enemy's hands.

The Whig of the 5th inst., says a man with a black valise is among the Yankees and will not be drawn out. He will elude their grasp and defeat their efforts to arrest him or baffle his attempts. His plans are well laid.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 3d looks upon Gregg's expedition as very important, and declaires it as something more than a cavalry raid.

Perrence McMahon was instantly killed near Chicago, on Saturday last. A fly-wheel suddenly burst scattering the fragments of iron in every direction, a large piece was thrown a distance of seven or eight hundred feet, in its flight, striking the unfortunate man's head, splitting it completely open and severing it from the body.

Sherman in Georgia.

AS SEEN BY REBEL EYES.

Experiences of a Member of the Georgia Legislature.

From the Augusta Sentinel.

The following in an extract from a letter in the Augusta *Chronicle*, from a writer who fled with the Legislature from Milledgeville. It shows how the country is being devastated along the route of the invading army:

Leaving our baggage we took a hasty dinner, determined to keep the road to Madison until our pickets should notify us of the approach of the Yankees. About three o'clock a scout came dashing down the road at a galloping speed, crying, "to the woods! to the woods!" and we wooded. Waiting several hours in the rain, under a rail pen improvised for the occasion, we determined to go out on the road and see what was going on. We had not travelled a hundred yards before a party of cavalier-clad equestrians came dashing up, and in a very polite and insinuating manner briefly requested us to halt.

The request was accompanied by the most significant cocking of carbines and pistols, which, brought to a horizontal attitude in one's front, are very persuasive, especially to an unarmed civillian, and we halted. After a brief and hurried talk, in which we were questioned very closely about the country and troops in the vicinity, &c., they drove on, slow.

We gathered from their actions that they were the advance guard of a force from Madison, and were expecting to meet another force from Monticello at the fork near by. Apprehending that our overcoats and small residue of cash and other personal effects would not be safe in the motley crew composing the Yankee army, we resolved to keep the woods until they should pass. We therefore returned to our pen and slept until morning. We then proceeded through the woods within hearing distance of the road.

Late on Sunday their main column commenced passing, and we found it very difficult to avoid them. They swarmed through the fields, shooting cattle and plundering indiscriminately, until late in the night. We had more dread of being shot as bushwhackers than we had of being plundered, and probably should have kept the road, but we now had no choice but to avoid them, if possible. Their wagons were rumbling along the Monticello road on our left, and on the Madison road on our right.

While they remained in the country where we could hear them talk and hear their caps explode as they passed within a few feet of us. The night was intensely cold, and it was only when the distant gleam of a burning house lighted up the horizon. Their main columns were passing about 10 o'clock on Sunday afternoon until about nine o'clock at night. Next day they were passing during the morning, and we continued in the wood. This was our third day out, during which time it had rained continually, and we had subsisted on parched corn.

On Tuesday morning we determined to take the road and push on. Going to Credel's place we found his fine house in ashes, and his gin house burned, and every horse and mule gone. In his lot were about one hundred horses lying dead. They looked like good stock, and were evidently killed to deprive planters of them. A number of Credel's negroes were gone. Proceeding on, we found every plantation on the road similarly treated. Gin houses, cotton and dwelling houses were burned, until we reached the fine farm of the Hon. Joshua Hill.

This is a perfect wreck. A large gin house full of cotton, cotton in the seed, dwellings, all smouldering ruins. His loss was greater than that of any planter in this section. Besides cotton, several thousand bushels of corn and fodder, several hundred bushels of wheat, and much other valuable property, with every horse and mule, and many negroes are gone. No fairer farm could be found in Georgia, and we can hear, towards Atlanta, escaped these brutal savages.

The country below here to the Oconee river roads was strewn with the debris of their progress, dead horses, cows, sheep, hogs, chickens, corn wheat cotton, books, papers, broken vehicles, coffee mills, and fragments of every conceivable species of property that adorned the beautiful farms of this country, strew the roadside as monuments of the meanness, rapacity and hypocrisy of the people who have invaded us here, not robbers, and do not interfere with private property.

In Madison they burned the depot and one or two old warehouses, with the jail and market-house. They gutted every store and plundered more or less on every lot. They fired the drug store and residence of Dr. Nisbet, one of our officers, with a show of magnanimity, added to put out the flames. Many families have not a pound of meat or flour. Many negroes were enticed off with the promise of wealth and the uncertain fortunes of a winter march to the coast, and then freedom to starve. Families of seventy-five to one hundred negroes, and those who were most trusted were often the first to leave.

There was no provocation for any of these acts, for we were treated them civilly and offered them all they wanted to eat. Their excuse is that they cannot control their men. Many of them, including their officers, behaved civilly, and my humble domicil escaped any serious depredations. Those citizens who remained at home are subjected to a perfect system of plunder, food and stock. Those who, from any cause, chanced to be away, lost all.

A lady on the Eatontown road, whose father is in the army, feeling afraid to stay at home, went to the house of a neighbor, and on returning found that the Yankees had broken open and fork and spoon gone, and her own clothes stripped to shreds and scattered about the lot.

A GREAT MAIL ROBBERY,

A Mail Bag Containing 600 Lettters Stolen--The Bag Rifled of Drafts to the Amount of $14,000--Arrest of the Robber.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

About the first of November, a through mail from Galesburg, Illinois, was dispatched for Chicago on the regular night train from the former to the latter place, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney Railroad. This through mail, comprising about 600 letters, and the usual variety of newspapers, circulars, &c., in a single bag, failed to reach the city, and the makers and parties claimed thereto, failing to receive anything in the shape of acknowledgements, began to address letters of inquiry to the postmasters at Chicago and Galesburg. The postmaster at the latter place conferred with Postmaster Scripps, of Chicago, the result of which was very unsatisfactory to both parties. The Galesburg mail had traced up the matter, and was certain that the bag had duly left his office and been put on board of the baggage car, and he was convinced that it must have been lost, either between the depot in this city and the Chicago Postoffice, or at the latter place itself. The Government machinery failed to discover any clue whereof to the missing mail, and the matter was given up for lost, when accident started a train that, by skillful hands, soon turned up the valuable portion of the mail and the daring robber.

On Saturday afternoon Bowen Brothers, of this city, informed Superintendent of Police Tuttle that a man had presented a $400 draft to them which they were satisfied was a forged draft. Superintendent Tuttle had heard of the missing mail affair, and learning that the draft was drawn in Galesburg, at once decided upon his course. He ascertained the name of the man who had offered the draft, and upon searching him found seventeen letters, containing as many drafts, upon his person, and memoranda of considerable value to the detectives. Following the trail, his room at the Hatch House was entered, and an examination of his trunk revealed twenty-two other letters, each containing a draft, making in all thirty-nine drafts, representing $14,000.

Superintendent Tuttle then sent for Postmaster Scripps and the latter was astonished at the revelations which were then made to him. The Postmaster at Galesburg was notified and he arrived yesterday morning. The joy of the latter knew no bounds, as he had been greatly annoyed by the complaints and unjust reflections that had been directed against him. He was profuse in his compliments to the skill and success which had marked Superintendent Tuttle's action.

The name of the robber is John B. Zimmerman, a young man of twenty-five or thereabouts, of respectable appearance and considerable intelligence. He is well known about Galesburg. Finding himself lost beyond a hope, he yielded to the advice of his captors and made a "clean breast of it." He got upon the train at Galesburg and stepped into the baggage car. Seeing the mail bag not very far from the side door, he continued to push it nearer and nearer the door, unperceived by the baggage master, who was stowing away the baggage. Watching his opportunity, the thief kicked the bag out of the car and jumped after it. By this time the train had reached a short distance this side of Galesburg, and was under such rapid headway that he was considerably bruised by his daring leap. He secured the bag and concealed it. A week afterwards he broke it open, took all the letters and left it, together with the newspapers, etc., in a place of concealment, from which detective officer Webb will shortly return with it. Coming to this city, and hiring a room in the Hatch House, the robber selected the valuable letters and burned the others.

The public will be surprised to learn that these through mails are sent in the care of irresponsible baggagemen, instead of route agents, with approved bonds to the Government, as they should be. Such matters call for Congressional investigation.

A New York correspondent tells the following:—Mr. Henry Wayne, an unsophisticated citizen of Allentown, Pa., arrived in town yesterday, and when evening came he sallied out to "see the sights." He did not sally far before he saw them—got into bad company and had his pocket picked of $282. Straightway he went to the police and related his grievance, but nothing could be done for him; whereupon he started for home in the morning, vowing that New York was "the meanest hole he ever set his foot in." P. or Henry.

Timothy Doody was killed on the track of the Central Railroad in Buffalo, on Saturday morning. His body was literally cut in two, the wheels of the cars having passed over his stomach

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Georgia Campaign.

Rebels Claim a Victory Over Kilpatrick

AN ATTACK ON MACON,

Sherman's Army Reported Short of Provisions.

His Whereabouts Still a Mystery.

Rebels Confident of Obstructing His March.

NEW YORK, December 6,

The Richmond *Examiner* says that all the news from Georgia is extremely encouraging. A few days ago, when the Yankees were reported to have reached Milton, there was reason to believe they would reach the coast easily, but the report was ill founded. They were whipped before Milton, and a column of Foster's, from Port Royal, has also been beaten completely. If General Sherman gets through now, which is doubtful, he will do so with the loss of half his army.

The Augusta *Register* claims that in the fight of the 25th, that Kilpatrick's cavalry were badly defeated by Wheeler. The rebel editors appear still puzzled to know whether Sherman's movement is on Charleston, Savannah or Beaufort, or to assist Gen. Grant in front of Richmond. They acknowledge that he has met with very little resistance.

The Savannah *News*, of the 28th, gives an account of Sherman's attack upon Macon, on the 20th. It says the fight was principally with artillery, but some small arms were used. It claims that the Yankees were driven off, leaving the dead and wounded on the ground, and completing the plundering of the inhabitants by the rebels, after the Yankees were repulsed. On Thursday night, a body of the enemy's cavalry attempted to cross the Oconee, twelve or fourteen miles below the bridge, and were attacked and driven into the river. They threw away their arms and ran into the swamps to escape. There is much straggling among the Yankee troops. Those picked up by our cavalry report that the army is worn down and almost destitute of provisions.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 28th, says:—The invading and fleeing army of Sherman are, on all accounts, still in Middle Georgia, somewhere in the vicinity of Oconee Bridge, and has not advanced far enough to authorize any satisfactory opinion of its destination. It is still where it may change on Augusta, Savannah, or Brunswick, or it may turn tail and make tracks for Macon or Columbus. The latter cities are said to be well defended.

In addition to their location, in a military point of view, Augusta is now believed to be able to take care of herself. If Sherman should take a fancy to come this way again, or even west of it, he will find that his troubles has just commenced. His conduct, at last accounts, indicated much hesitation and doubt regarding his policy. He was advancing very slowly and cautiously. Our own forces are of the right metal, and are located in the right places, and at the proper time they will give a good report of themselves. If we can only destroy Sherman's cavalry he will never be able to get far off without provisions.

The Augusta *Register* of the 27th says: Wagner is reported to have retired to No. 10 on the Central Road. Hardee is looking after things in that latter and we have no fears for the result. The enemy's position is becoming developed at last, we will soon have full knowledge of his whereabouts. There is no longer a doubt of our ability to punish his temerity. We are glad to learn there is a disposition on the part of our people to remove or destroy all provisions that might fall into the hands of the enemy. This is one of the most efficient modes of thwarting his purpose that could well be adopted.

See'y of the Navy's Report.

671 Vessels and 4,610 Guns in the Navy

6,000 Officers and 15,000 Men.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6

The Secretary of the Navy's report shows: The United States Navy, December 1st, consisted of 671 vessels, having a tonnage of 510,396 and carrying 4,610 guns. This is an increase of 75 vessels, 588 guns and 51,396 tons. The vessels constructed for the navy since March 4th, 1861, number 208, carrying 1651 guns, not counting those captured and those constructed within the same period and lost in battle or by shipwreck. The officers and men now on duty number 51,000—officers, 3,000; men, 48,000.

There are six squadrons on duty: The west Gulf, Admiral Farragut; east Gulf, Admiral Stribling; South Atlantic, Admiral Dahlgren; North Atlantic, Admiral Porter; Mississippi, Admiral Lee, and Pacific Pearson; besides the Potomac flotilla, Admiral Parker. The West Indian squadron, Admiral Lardner has been discontinued. The consumption of coal in the navy last year was about 300,000 tons. The blockade fleet is stretched out in a line 3,000 miles, a greater length than the whole coast of Europe from Cape Trafalgar to Cape North.

The iron clad fleet has increased to seventy-one vessels, carrying 226 guns, all of heavy metal. The number of prizes captured during the year was 32,488 of these were steamers. The gross proceeds from the condemned prizes were $14,388,250, and the expenses $3,257,153. The balance of $18,190 811 was divided equally between the captors as prize money, and the government as a naval pension fund. The navy department has cost $230,647,291 in four years. Of this aggregate $85,751,292 were expended last year. The average cost per month of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, are $1,-892,890,59. The balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was $30,932,224.

Mr. Welles dwells on the unsatisfactory condition of the navy, commends its officers for sustaining its discipline and efficiency, and advocates a liberal increase to the extraordinary growth of the service since the first year of the war. He contends that the blockade of the port of Wilmington is more difficult than any other on the coast of the United States, and says the navy is ready to attack Wilmington as soon as there is a land force to co-operate. The withdrawal of our large force of troops from the island in Charleston Harbor had necessarily put a stop to a serious demonstration against Charleston, and threw upon the thinned fleet the burden of enforcing the blockade of the coast and retaining the harbor. Rear Admiral Dahlgren has kept these vessels where Admiral Dupont and others said they could not be kept for the past seventeen months. The destruction of the pirate Alabama is alluded to at length, but no explanation of the capture of the Florida is given.

From Panama.

Rebel Conspirators Still on the Lancaster.

Expedition After Accomplices.

NEW YORK, December 6.

The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, 28th, arrived. Nothing further transpired in regard to the rebel conspiracy to capture the Central America and Calif rnia steamers. The prisoners are still aboard the Lancaster. The government of the State of Panama having positively refused to pass them over the Isthmus, the Captain of the Lancaster and a boats' crew of fourteen men, left on the Guatemala, on the 25th, for Central American ports, in expectation of capturing some of the accomplices of the pirates known to be on the coast.

BLOCKADE RUNNER SUNK.

PART OF THE CREW CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, December 6.

The steamer California, from Hilton Head, via Folly Island to the 3d, reports a side-wheeler blockade runner sunk in Charleston harbor on the night of the 1st, by our gunboats. The captain and pilot escaped. The rest of the crew were captured.

The Postmaster General's Report.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The Postmaster General's report is a comprehensive document, containing numerous statistics of interest to the reader. The postal revenues for the year ending on the 30th of June last were $12,438,537 78 and the expenditures of the Department during the same period were $13,044,786 20, showing an excess of the latter of $206,235 42.

Gen. Grant expresses himself satisfied with the working of the postoffice arrangements in the various armies.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, December 7.

Gold to-night is 240, and since quoted at 239. There is great excitement at the Evening Exchange.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

EVENING BOARD.

Gold at Gallagher's Evening Board opened at 240, and closed at 237. No Stock report to-night.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Petroleum quiet and firm; 48@49c for Crude. Refined in bond, 69c, Refined free, 88@89c.

Latest from Sherman.

Fight Near Grahamsville, Georgia.

The Rebels, as Usual, Victorious.

They Finally Call it a Drawn Battle.

The Savannah *Republicam* of the 1st says: It mentioned in a previous issue that a force of Federal s had landed in Broad river, and were advancing on the railroad, in the direction of Grahamsville. During the night the Confederates transported an effective force to that point which, uniting with that already on the ground, marched forward on the 30th of Nov., under command of General Gus. Smith of the Georgia State troops, to meet them. The *Republican* says the Federal troops numbered 5,000 men, and sixteen pieces of artillery. Smith was attacked at a place called Honey Hill, three miles from Grahamsville.

The Confederates had only 1,400 muskets and seven pieces of artillery. The fight lasted until dark. The paper says the repulsed every attack, and finally drove the enemy's right and center, but the left stood unmoved at the close of the action. The rebels received reinforcements. Notwithstanding their boasting they admit it was a drawn battle.

Last night, the 30th, says the *Republican*, seven or eight transports of troops were rapidly going up Broad River, which gives assurances that the fight will be renewed to-day. The *Republican* says Wheeler managed Kilpatrick with all ease.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The Secretary of the Treasury has reported the revenues and financial measures adopted since the outbreak of the rebellion. In the several acts authorizing the issue of bonds of long periods, and of the payment of the principal at maturity in coin, and would specifically provide for any omission. It is believed there could have been no intention to make a distinction between the different classes of creditors in this respect. The Secretary recommends that all doubt be removed by legislation. The act of June last authorizes the Secretary to dispose of any bonds known as 5-20s remaining unsold. It is at least questionable whether by this clause power is conferred to issue any amount beyond that fixed by existing laws. Additional regulation may remove that doubt, should Congress think it desirable. Winchester loans, in its many ramifications, have been sent to rejoin Grant. Gen. Early knows whether it be true or not. If it be not true he has had sufficient experience to know the "little Phil." will be enough to punch his head whenever the opportunity occurs; and if it be true we know that there is force enough here to do the same thing. I don't think it is contraband to tell you that Sheridan has force enough to do the work assigned to him. There is a very strong line of works along the entire front of the army, which Early will hesitate butting his head against.

It has also been reported in our papers that Early has gone to intercept Sherman. Such is not the case. Our cavalry had just returned from a reconnoisance, and reports the enemy in force on the Valley pike, this brightens the prospise of Sherman's success.

Since writing the foregoing I have been away from camp and have returned. The base of supplies has been changed to Harper's Ferry, the railroad from there to Stevenson's depot being finished. To-day (30th) the entire 6th corps has received the army from Martinsburg. Those in Pittsburgh having relatives and friends in the army should hereafter direct their letters to Harper's Ferry.

Private Wilson, mentioned above as having been wounded by guerrillas, is still living with a strong hope of recovery.

Lieut. Samuel Crum, (of Kittaning), of Co. B, of this regiment, died last Saturday, of wounds received on the 21st September, near Fisher's Hill. He was a noble officer and his death is universally deplored in the regiment. A soldier needs no eulogy but his deeds. Mr. Crum reached Sheridan Hospital, near Winchester, about ten days before her husband died, and went home with his body on last Sunday. This is her second affliction since the spring campaign opened—her oldest son, a private in his father's company, have been killed in the first day's fight in the Wilderness. It will be a sad meeting when she takes home to her little ones dead body of their father.

As our mail facilities are now greatly improved, I hope my next letter will contain something fresh. I am almost ashamed of this letter, but it is the best at present circumstances will justify, I send it with all its imperfections. LEUMAS.

Melancholy Case of Self Destruction.

A Young Woman Attempts to Murder her Child, and Commits Suicide.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday.]

The saddest phases of life are those which meet with the most extensive publ cation, and yet the worst seldom find their way into print. The truism that every fact has two sides does not prevent the sombre one from presenting itself first, or indeed from being the only one very often that comes itself known. Everybody rose in commotion and a thousand thorns, and no one is plucked without pain; so also the joys of life are never unalloyed, but ever come with a misery at their side.

Among the many melancholy duties that fall to the lot of a newspaper scribbler, there is none so sad as that which compels him to relate the case of one who, by love betrayed, is by the betrayer cast aside or scorned. There is a sameness about them that is painful. The story is old as the plinuit: a fair cruise deep as perdition; yet there are daily dupes, who, if they live, live wretchedly, or if they die, die hopelessly and degraded. Such a story we are about to tell.

Agnes Coleman, a girl about twenty years of age, a resident for five years past in the family of John Kilger, Esq., near Milford, Clermont county, about a week ago, became a mother. The father of the illicit offspring, a soldier, whose name for reasons that are patent, we withhold, being absent and not having written to her for some time, she was lead to believe that she had been deserted and in her phenzy made an effort to destroy the child, which, however, proved unsuccessful.

Just at this time she was called upon by another who had once been a suitor for her hand, but her shame would not permit her to see him. This caused her vividly to realize the condition in which she had been placed and which led the unfortunate Ophelia to declare that "we know what we are, but we know not what we may be," and she determined to destroy herself, which she accordingly did, yesterday, by throwing herself into the Miami River, a short distance from her home. Her body was recovered but life was extinct.

New York Charter Election.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

At the charter election held to-day a small vote was cast. Returns thus far received indicate the election of the Tammany candidates.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6,

On the night of the 1st a blockade runner, side-wheel steamer, was sunk in Charleston Harbor by our gunboats while attempting to run the blockade. All the crew were captured except the Captain and Pilot, who made their escape.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, by the United States steamer Rhode Island, of the new steamer Vixen, bound in with a valuable cargo of arms, liquors, provisions, &c. She is said to have been owned by the rebel Government.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

SENATE.—The Senate met at the regular hour, Mr. Clark, President pro tem., in the Chair. Mr. Foote, on behalf of the Committee appointed yesterday, to wait on the President, reported that the committee performed its duty, and the President would send in his message to both houses at one o'clock.

Petitions and bills were called for and none being offered, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sumner, took a recess till one o'clock.

The Senate reassembled at 1 o'clock, p. m. The message of the President was received and read by Mr. John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, it was ordered that the usual number of copies of the message be printed.

Reports from the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy were received and laid upon the table.

Mr. Sumner, by unanimous consent, introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if in his opinion, not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with any information in the possession of the Department of State, concerning any proposition or overture recently made by British subjects, in aid of the rebellion.

The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburn, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter would send in his message at one o'clock. The committees were then called on for their reports, but none were made.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver. Mr. Stevens also introduced a bill to prevent gold and silver coin from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real or current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than therein specified. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Motion of Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, it was resolved that the committee on the conduct of the war inquire into the causes of the disastrous issue to the Red River campaign and Major-General Banks, and so report at their earliest convenience.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced a bill prescribing an oath of loyalty to all persons practicing law in any of the States declared to be in rebellion.

The annual message of the President was here received and read by Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House. The message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stevens moved 40,000 extra copies of said message be printed for the use of the members of the House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Speaker, by unanimous consent, laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

The House then, at 2 p. m., adjourned.

From the Shenandoah.

The Trip Thither—The Country as found —Military and Personal—Pennsylvania Boys—Movements, Doings and so on.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

HDQ'RS 138TH P. V., CAMP RUSSELL, Near Winchester, Va., Nov. 25, 1864.

After tribulations and trials almost beyond number, I am at length at my journeys end, and propose to write a short letter. My journey from Pittsburgh to Rebeldom was without incident worth mentioning. A trip over the Pennsylvania railroad is much the same now as when the scenery along the road was the subject upon which every tourist was wont to exercise his descriptive powers. The trains the whole way were thronged with soldiers going to the front. They appeared to labor under the enthusiasm of the election, and cheered lustily for "Old Abe." One among them more elated than the rest, as we were crossing the railroad bridge at Har

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

Telegraphing the Message.

Owing to an unforseen accident, the arrangements by the Associated Press for telegraphing the President's Message, over the Western Union Line, which had been made very complete, were to some extent interfered with. The COMMERCIAL, however, availing itself of the United States Line, "made time" and distanced all competitors nearly two hours. The COMMERCIAL believes in the liberal use of the telegraph, as the public must have seen. We think it will be difficult to find another paper whose telegraphic dispatches, particularly for the last week, have been fuller than our own. On this point it is enough to say, that the aggregate of our dispatches during this week—three days—has been *twenty compact columns*.

The President's Message.

Seldom has a President's Message been so anxiously looked for by the people of the United States as that which emanated from ABRAHAM LINCOLN to Congress yesterday, and none was ever more welcome. It comes to us freighted with wise suggestions and the announcement of manly resolves. It is a document which more thoroughly reflects the sentiment of the people than any President's message since the early days of the Republic.

The opening passages of the message are devoted to the statement of the relations existing between this and foreign governments, and of sundry movements which are in progress for facilitating communication between the nations. We notice among other things a proposition that our Government loan to the Republic of Liberia with a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be paid for by instalments, with a view to enabling that country to protect itself against the ravages of the African natives, and an effective arm for arresting the African Slave Trade.

In reference to the insecurity of life and property on the Canadian border by recent assaults by persons opposed to our government, notice has been given that at the expiration of six months the joint arrangements with Great Britain, we must hold ourselves at liberty to increase our naval armament on the lakes if that shall prove to be necessary. It may be understood however that the Canadian authorities are not deemed to be unfriendly or unjust towards us by reason of intention on their part, and it is believed that they, under the sanction of the Imperial Government, will take such steps as may be necessary to prevent new incursions across the border.

Emigration from other countries is encouraged, and measures for the protection of emigrants from all sorts of imposition are recommended. This is looked upon as one of the principal means by which our country is to be replenished, under Providence, after devastation by internal war.

The Financial condition of the Government is set forth briefly, and will be found in the body of the message in another column. The President takes the same cheerful record of the means at the disposal of the Government in this department, but expresses the utmost confidence in the will and ability of the people on this point.

The President approaches the currency question boldly and manfully, recommending the national system for the purpose of creating a reliable and permanent influence in favor of the national credit and the protection of the people against loss in the use of paper money.

The public debt, on the 1st of July last, amounted to $1,740,690,489 49; and if the war should continue another year $500,000,000 may be added to it. This vast sum is due mostly to our own people. The President suggests that Congress may provide that a limited amount of some future issue of the public securities may be held by any actual purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under proper restrictions and limitations. This, if acted upon, will give thousands of the people, who have not yet any direct interest in the debt of the Government, a fine opportunity to invest their savings in a manner at once patriotic and profitable.

The allusions to the reports of the Secretaries of War and the the Navy are buoyant, and present a condition of things calculated to give encouragement and strength to the National cause.

There is a considerable balance against the Postoffice Department.

The Department of the Interior is in a very encouraging condition. Our developing resources are referred to in flattering terms. Further measures are recommended for the government of the Indians. Statistics of the pension list are given.

The Agricultural Department is meeting the best wishes of the government, and is rapidly commending itself to the interest it was created to advance.

General SHERMAN'S extraordinary march through three hundred miles of the enemy's country is referred to.

The reorganization of society in some of the States which have been plucked from the grasp of the rebellion is named, and the action of Maryland is referred to in the most hopeful tone.

The amendment to the Constitution which failed to be adopted for want of a two-third vote by the House of Representatives at its last session, is urged again, and Congress reminded that they have yet another opportunity to do a noble act, but that if they refuse, the Congress elect will attend to it, so that it is only a matter of time.

The President regards the professions of love for the Union made by both parties in the recent political canvass as an indication of the unanimous sentiment of the people in favor of crushing out the Rebellion—in favor of the war ceasing with the rebels laying down their arms, or with the victory of the Union forces.

The tremendous aggregate vote shows that notwithstanding the great loss of life by the ravages of war there are enough left yet to vindicate the dignity and the honor of the nation in case of necessity.

The President speaks of the enemy in the first person "He." This is a hopeful indication for the Southern people who desire to come back to loyalty, and to those who, being loyal, may have an early opportunity to come under the protection of the Union. It is also an indication that except the "Leader" (not leaders) the veriest rebel may return to his allegiance.

As to the terms of peace the President sets that question at rest by stating that the abandonment of armed resistance to the National authority on the part of the insurgents is the only indispensible condition of ending the war on the part of the Government.

The Emancipation Proclamation stands. On this and the only terms of peace we command the concluding sentences of the message. They are noble, whole-souled, complete, and plain—words that shall live through all the coming history of this great Republic.

"If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to re-inslave such persons, another and not I must be their instrument to perform it.

"In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it."

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

The full official vote of Pennsylvania for Presidential electors, taking the first name on each ticket is as follows:

Lincoln (Morton) McMichael)	296,389
McClellan (Robt. L. Johnston)	276,316
Lincoln's majority	20,081
Total vote 1864	572,697
Total vote 1860	476,442
Increase in four years	96,255

A letter from Berlin, says: "Englishmen visiting Berlin and taking refreshment in any of the ordinary restaurants that abound in this city are extremely liable to make a discovery which many would esteem not wholly agreeable. If, for instance, they ask for beef, they stand a great chance of obtaining a dish of horse flesh. The case actually occurred to the writer a week or two back. The consumption of horse flesh is increasing in Berlin every year. It has been twice as great in the year just elapsed as in the previous year. The official returns show that from October 1, 1863, to October 1, 1864, there were 1,558 horses killed in the eight horse-slaughtering houses in Berlin. The meat is sold at prices varying from 1 to 2½ silver groschens (1½d. to 3d.) per pound, which is only half the usual price for dead beef. Most of it is disposed of to the keepers of public dining rooms, cafes, gardens, and beer houses, and is consumed by the public under the impression that it is beef, which it much resembles in taste."

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Message of the President.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God. The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be the theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents. At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan, and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which, for a moment, excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capability and adaptation. We would not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement. It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this government. A claim convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its sessions in 1861. The new liberal constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the government under it has been recognized and diplomatic intercourse with it renewed on a cordial and friendly spirit. The long deferred Avis Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the Joint Commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries and such efforts as yere in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding, and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain. Our relations are of the most friendly nature, with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador and Hayti. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these republics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonian, in 1851, has been paid in full by the Government of Chili. Civil war continues in the Spanish coast of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close.

Official correspondence has been opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It is enexcted to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

I solicit your authority to furnish the Republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be returned to the United States by instalments, such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the African race, and in Liberian hands, it would be more effective in arresting the African Slave Trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force should stimulate a generous ambition on the part of the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor towards the colonies from all the civilized nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by way of Behring Straits, and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken, under very favorable circumstances, by an association of American citizens with the cordial good will and support of this Government, as well as those of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the American States of their high appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to this world encircling communication. I learn, with much satisfaction, that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the Eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped that, with the return of domestic peace, the country will be able to resume, with energy and advantage, their former high career of commerce and civilization. Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pasha, resulted in a suspension of intercourse.

This error was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor of the Consulate, and our relations with Egypt as well as the relation with the Barbary powers are entirely satisfactory. The rebellion which has so long been flagrant in China has at last been suppressed with the co-operating good offices of this Government and of the other commercial States.

The Judicial Consular establishment has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislation to adapt it to the extension of our commerce and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the government and people of that vast empire. China seems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate commercial and social intercourse among the western nations, owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of this government is neither needs nor desires to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered. During the last year the legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially effected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation. The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,967 61, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis, were $1,298,653,-101 89, leaving a balance in the Treasury as shown by warrants, of $96,739,965 73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: receipts, $884,068,-646 77; disbursements, $865,234,057 59; which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of $18,-842,558 71. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $102,316,152 99; from lands, $588,-393 28; from direct taxes, $475,648 96; from internal revenue, $109,741,134 10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,443 81; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, $623,443,929 13. There were disbursed for the civil service, $27,505,599 46; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930 97; for the War Department, $690,791,812 97; for the Navy Department, $85,733 292 79; for interest of the public debt, $53,685,421 69, making an aggregate of $865,234,087 86, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,884,2558,71, as before stated. For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of the monies required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject to the end, that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary. The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion, seven hundred and forty thousand million, six hundred thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national though private property. For obvious reasons, the more easily this property can be distributed among all the people the better; to favor such general distribution, inducements for it become owners might, perhaps with good effect, and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it may not be both expedient and competent for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any *bona fide* purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable prudent persons to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors with relation to the public debt is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves. The public debt on the first day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress at the commencement of last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer, made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year by the sum of $3,995,-079 35. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury. The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th of November 584 National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State Banks. Changes from the State system to the National system are rapidly taking place, and there is hope that very soon there will be in the United States no bank of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not received by the Government. That the Government and the people will derive general benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country, can hardly be questioned. The national system will furnish a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money. Whether any further legislation will be admissible for the suppression of State bank issues, will be for Congress to determine.

It seems quite clear that the treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the government can exercise a restraining power over the bank note circulation of the country. The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several Administrative Bureaus of the War Department during the last year. I will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defense, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our country that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1861, shows a total of 671 vessels carrying 4,610 guns and 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year over and above all losses by shipwreck or in battle of 85 vessels, 167 guns and 64,275 tons.

The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000. There have been captured by the navy, during the year, 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is one thousand three hundred, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus far reported amount to $14,398,250 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department during the year, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November last, are $238,226,925.

Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard and suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels and the machinery and armature for our ships to which reference was made in my last annual message. Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in regard to the legislation of Congress at its last session, in relation to vessels on our inland waters. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary in the propriety of creating the rank of Vice-Admiral in the naval service.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Postoffice Department.

The Postal Revenues for the year ending June 30, 1864, amounted to $11,125,364, a trifle now to what it was four years ago, while thousands —white and black—join us, as the national arms press back the insurrectionary line.

The Postal Revenues for the year ending June 30, 1865, are estimated at $12,700,000. The expenditures for the same period are estimated at $13,668,000, leaving an estimated balance to be supplied from the treasury of $968,000. The deficiency during the year ending June 30, 1864, was $1,036,346. The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, was $136,724, against $17,907,795 received during the preceding year. The aggregate of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land. The great enterprize of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by railways and telegraphic lines had been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of material and labor. The route of the main line of road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California has been made from Sacramento eastward to Great Salt Lake or Mucker River, in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold, silver and cinnabar mines have been added to the many heretofore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky mountains and the subordinate ranges now teems with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the products of the mines of rich metals in that region has during the year reached, if not exceeded, $100,000,000 in value. It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodeled.

Congress, at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians, in other parts of the country, to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the Indian. The Secretary referrers his recommendations, all that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor desires to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered. During the last year the legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially effected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation. The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,967 61, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis, were $1,298,653,-101 89, leaving a balance in the Treasury as shown by warrants, of $96,739,965 73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: receipts, $884,068,-646 77; disbursements, $865,234,057 59; which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of $18,-842,558 71. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $102,316 152 99; from lands, $588,-393 28; from direct taxes, $475,648 96; from internal revenue, $109,741,134 10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,443 81; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, $623,443,929 13. There were disbursed for the civil service, $27,505,599 46; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930 97; for the War Department, $690,791,812 97; for the Navy Department, $85,733 292 79; for interest of the public debt, $53,685,421 69, making an aggregate of $865,234,087 86, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,884,2558,71, as before stated. For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of the monies required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject to the end, that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary. The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion, seven hundred and forty thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national though private property. For obvious reasons, the more easily this property can be distributed among all the people the better; to favor such general distribution, inducements for it become owners might, perhaps with good effect, and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it may not be both expedient and competent for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any *bona fide* purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable prudent persons to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors with relation to the public debt is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves. The public debt on the first day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress at the commencement of last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer, made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year by the sum of $3,995,-079 35. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury. The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th of November 584 National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State Banks. Changes from the State system to the National system are rapidly taking place, and there is hope that very soon there will be in the United States no bank of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not received by the Government. That the Government and the people will derive general benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country, can hardly be questioned. The national system will furnish a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money. Whether any further legislation will be admissible for the suppression of State bank issues, will be for Congress to determine.

It seems quite clear that the treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the government can exercise a restraining power over the bank note circulation of the country. The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several Administrative Bureaus of the War Department during the last year. I will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defense, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our country that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1861, shows a total of 671 vessels carrying 4,610 guns and 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year over and above all losses by shipwreck or in battle of 85 vessels, 167 guns and 64,275 tons.

The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000. There have been captured by the navy, during the year, 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is one thousand three hundred, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus far reported amount to $14,398,250 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department during the year, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November last, are $238,226,925.

Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard and suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels and the machinery and armature for our ships to which reference was made in my last annual message. Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in regard to the legislation of Congress at its last session, in relation to vessels on our inland waters. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary in the propriety of creating the rank of Vice-Admiral in the naval service.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Postoffice Department.

The Postal Revenues for the year ending June 30, 1864, amounted to $11,125,364, a trifle now to what it was four years ago, while thousands —white and black—join us, as the national arms press back the insurrectionary line.

So much is shown affirmatively and negatively by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to know what proportion have been given for the war, which is probably true. The important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war began; that we are not exhausted nor in the process of exhaustion. That we are gaining strength, and may if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely. That as to men, and material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. That the national debt would seem to be available, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to establish and maintain the national authority is undiminished, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that offering terms of negotiation with the insurgeant leader could result in any good.

He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union, precisely what we will not and cannot yield. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated; he does not attempt to deceive us: he affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union, we cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, single and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war, and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him, he is beaten. Either way, it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily trug of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and re-union. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace, simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority. Under the Constitution, after so much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them.

The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them in the manner provided by legislation, conferences, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels.—Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the executive power to adjust, as for instance the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriating of money. The executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war,—pardons and remissions of forfeitures, however, would still be within the Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago, a general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time published that the excepted cases were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time also special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus practically the door has been open for a full year open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice, that is such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all, but the time may come when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu, more rigorous measures than heretofore be adopted.

I present the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, and retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery.

I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to re-inslave such persons, another and not I must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

December 6th, 1864.

PURE INODOROUS GLYCERINE

Pure Inodorous Glycerine.
Pure Inodorous Glycerine.
Pure Inodorous Glycerine.

Pure Old Castile Soap. Glycerine Soap.
Pure Old Castile Soap. Glycerine Soap.
Pure Old Castile Soap. Glycerine Soap.

Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.

Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.
Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.
Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.

For the above goods, at the lowest possible prices, go to

N. McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth st.
nov26

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
R. H. ZING,
nov14 Liberty Street.

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
nov8 JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McCLINTOCK FARM AND

OIL CITY OIL COMPANY,

OF

PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$160,000.

SHARES.....160,000.

PAR VALUE ONE DOLLAR.

Working Capital, Reserved in Cash,

$20,000.

The property of this Company consists of the one-half of the whole working interest of one-quarter of an acre, in a lease on

The Widow McClintock Farm,

Fronting on Oil Creek, with a good landing, and sufficient depth of water to load OIL at any stage. Upon this property is

AN OIL WELL

Now pumping

10 Barrels of Oil Per Day.

And to which there is now being applied

AN AIR PUMP,

With the assurance of

Increasing the production largely.

Adjoining the above, with seven-sixteenths Working Interest, contains one-quarter of an acre, upon which an OIL WELL has just been completed, with

A SPLENDID SHOW OF OIL,

And is confidently believed will pump from

Twenty to Thirty bbls. of Oil per day.

Adjoining the above, with seven-sixteenths Working Interest, contains one-quarter of an acre, upon which there is a

GASEOUS WELL,

And with proper tubing, which is now being applied with satisfactory evidence of a

FLOWING OIL WELL.

In addition to the above, the Company have the seven-sixteenths Working Interest in one and one-half acres, upon which there have been no operations whatever commenced as yet.

There is in the above Two and One-quarter Acres of LEVEL LAND, in a compact body, with Five Rods of a CREEK FRONT, upon which there are already two First-Class Engines now working. Also, an Air Pump, Oil Vats and other necessary fixtures for the extensive working of the Company's interest.

The attention of Oil Men and the public is directed to the following SURROUNDINGS of this MAGNIFICENT OIL TERRITORY, upon the well-established and celebrated Widow McClintock Farm:

THE HAMMOND WELL,

now flowing 200 barrels of oil PER DAY, is situated within 400 feet of the Company's property.

THE STERRITT WELL,

pumping 100 barrels of oil PER DAY is distant about 200 feet.

THE PAINTER WELL No. 1.

pumping 30 barrels of oil PER DAY, is distant about 100 feet.

THE PAINTER WELL No. 2.

pumping 40 barrels oil PER DAY, is distant about 75 feet

THE LONE STAR WELL No. 1,

pumping 75 barrels PER DAY is distant about 300 feet

THE LONE STAR WELL No. 2,

pumping fifteen barrels PER DAY, is distant about two hundred and fifty feet. The Company also own the three-fourths Working Interest of the WIDELY KNOWN

GOOD INTENT OIL WELL,

with 64 rods of a front on the Allegheny river, extending back 10 rods. This property immediately adjoins Oil City.

The GOOD INTENT WELL has been pumping since 1861, producing about four barrels of oil per day.

This Well promises to be a big one as she flows with but little pumping the afore mentioned daily production.

The attachment of a blower to this well would undoubtedly increase the yield to

Ten or Fifteen Barrels Per Day.

The royalty is only one-fourth, leaving the entire three-fourths the property of this Company. There is included in this

TWO VATS, TOOLS, ROPE AND ENGINE,

In complete order and now running. From the fact of this well flowing at intervals, the

Consumption of Coal is Very Small.

THE COMPANY ALSO OWN

50 Acres of Land in Fee Simple,

Situated near the town of Enterprise, on

LITTLE OIL CREEK,

and about seven miles from the large Flowing Oil Wells on Oil Creek.

In close proximity to this land an Oil Well has been

RECENTLY STRUCK,

Pumping 25 Barrels of Oil Per Day.

THE McCLINTOCK FARM AND OIL CITY OIL COMPANY commence with

Sufficient Daily Production of Oil,

At present prices, to pay a

MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF

Over One Per Cent on the Capital Stock.

From the Prospectus it will be readily seen that by

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT,

it may be made one of the

VERY BEST PAYING

OIL COMPANIES IN THE COUNTRY.

Books for Subscription to the Stock will be opened at the Office of

STEEL & BAILEY

WILKINS HALL,

ON THURSDAY DECEMBER 8TH,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

dec7-2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Proprietors, being desirous of retiring, after 35 years of continuous business, offer for sale their extensive works for manufacturing Buckets, Tubs, &c., in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa. The property consists of one Bucket Factory, two Tub Factories, and one Patent Zinc Wash Board Factory, and all propelled by 20-100ths, or 1-5 of all the water power of the Fallston Water Company.

The works are in good repair, with ample machinery and tools for a large business, with the necessary Fire Proof Dry Kilns, for drying staves.

We have, also, two powerful Force Pumps, driven by water power, for extinguishing fire, and the necessary Hose attached.

The above property is for sale at a low price, with title perfect. Possession may be had at any time, on taking stock on hand at cost. Any further information or explanations, may be obtained on application to either of the undersigned.

MINER & MERRICK.
no29-2w

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.

The Stockholders of the

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR CO.,

are hereby notified that the fourth instalment, twelve and 50-100 dollars is required to be paid at the office of the Company, 139 Liberty street, on or before the 10th inst. [dec7-1w] W. S. RISSELL, President.

A REWARD.

A REWARD OF $500

Will be given for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who sunk the FLAT under Brown's Tipple, at Saltsburg.

dec7-2t S. S. BROWN.

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL BOARD, OF ALLEGHENY CITY, give notice to holders of orders issued by the County Commissioners, of the said Ward, that the same must be presented for cancellation, to the Bounty Boards, on or before the 20th December, 1864, as after that time no more Bonds will be issued. Persons holding said certificates will present them to BENJ. ACTON President of the Board, at his house, on North Canal street, three doors below Chestnut, or to S. BARKER, No. 46 Anderson street. dec7-3t-law

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of HENRY PHILLIPS, late of Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and these having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make them known without delay, to

DOMINIC IHMSEN, No. 109 Water street, or
ADOLPHUS H. DROEGEMUT, the
dec7-4w-1taw 26 and 28 St. Clair streets.

LOST—

A Ladies' Gold Chain, Jet and Gold Pin, with two hair "charms" attached—one in the shape of a harp, the other a heart. Between the finder shall be paid Henry; on the charms J. H. G. The finder will be thankfully and liberally rewarded by leaving them at PARK & BRILL'S,
dec6-2t 77 Federal street, Allegheny.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the

PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK OIL CO.,

the following gentlemen were chosen a Board of Directors:

Geo. JAMES S. NEGLEY, President.
JACOB KLEE, Treasurer.
Dr. H. M'GOWIN.
R. C. BEATTY.
B. C. BARKER.
W. H. McCOY.
GEO. G. NEGLEY.
GEO. D. PRENTICE, Louisville, Ky.
SPENCER GOODING, New York.
LOUIS M. BROWN, " "
GEO. H. ELLIS, " "
R. D. THOMPSON, Pittsburgh, Secretary.
dec7-1t

C. H. ORTH & CO.,

GENERAL PRODUCE AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 21 Smithfield street,

Between First and Second streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments. Orders from the country promptly filled at lowest market prices. dec7-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The subscribers to the stock of the

MACKSBURG PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Will meet at the office of Messrs. Marshall & Brown, Fifth street, on

THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 2 O'Clock, P. M.,

For the purpose of organization. Punctual attendance is requested.

DAVID A. STEWART, President pro tem.
JOHN KELLY, Secretary pro tem. dec6 3t

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale a lease of

THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE,

At White Rock Eddy, on the line of Allegheny Valley R. R. The landing is one of the best on the Allegheny river. There is erected on the premises 21 tanks of capacity of 1,200 barrels, each 24 feet bottom, 16 feet staves, 9 iron hoops, and are nearly new. For the purpose of storing oil, this is one of the best locations that can be found.

The tanks would be sold separately, or with the lease, for three or more years to run, on reasonable terms. Apply to

G. S. LONG & CO.,
No. 29 Wood street, (Up Stairs.)
December 5, 1864. dec6-3t

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, Dec. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,

I. The Commander in Chief, in announcing that Major General COUCH, has been, by the War Department, relieved from the command of the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to service in the field, deems it just to express the regret which he feels at the termination of the relations which have existed, during more than eighteen months, between that officer and the Executive of this State, whose zeal, promptitude, earnestness, vigor and integrity with which General COUCH, at all times fulfilled all his duties in this department, have entitled him to the highest esteem and regard. The citizens of Pennsylvania have learned to know his merit, and will be gratified to hear of that new distinction, which, in active service, his skill, spirit and gallantry cannot fail to add to his already high reputation as a patriot and soldier.

II. The Commander in Chief deems it a proper subject of congratulation that the command of the Department devolves upon Major Gen. CADWALADER, a citizen of our own State, and an officer of high integrity and military character, and on whom the people can rely, the public service will be wisely and vigorously carried on.

By order of
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor

LITERARY LECTURES BY A PITTSBURGH LADY.—The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following:—"Mattie McClelland Brown, M. L. A., of Pittsburgh, will deliver two literary lectures in Concert Hall, on Tuesday, 13th inst., and Thursday, 15th inst. Subjects—'The Age of Republics; the Past or the Future,' and the 'The Conflict of Principles.' These lectures have been termed the finest literary productions ever heard. History, science and logic combine their choicest contributions to add interest to the theme. They are convincing, patriotic and eloquent."

HALL IN NEW CASTLE.—We understand that a grand Reception Ball is to be given to returned veteran soldiers, in New Castle, on Friday evening next. A band of music goes from this city, and a good time is expected.

GET VACCINATED.—We have heard of occasional cases of small-pox in and around our city, and it behooves all those who have not been vaccinated to attend to it at once. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

THE old established house of Holt & Maltby still continues to supply this market with prime oysters.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye than those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. ec29-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 149 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18dem

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 3 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificates thereof by the laws of the United States.

no23-1m JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH NOV. 26, 1864.

NOTICE.

The Directors of this Bank, in accordance with the 2d section of an Act of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D., 1864, having procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificates thereof by the laws of the United States, hereby give notice that the proper steps will be taken to convert this Bank into a National Association, on or before the 1st day of January, next ensuing.

no28-1m GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pittsburgh, November 19th, 1864.

The President and Directors of this Bank, after reserving the surplus fund required by act of Congress, entitled an act to "provide a National Currency," approved June 3d, 1864, and also reserving an additional surplus fund, have this day declared a dividend of the profits of the last six months of THIRTEEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of United States tax, payable forthwith. S. D. HERRON,

no23-2w Cashier.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
November 19th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY,

will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 6th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

JOHN H. CLARKE,
no21-14t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, November 22, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on the 13th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a contract with the Mahoning and Branch Creek Railroad Company for the lease and extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to ratify or reject the same. By order of the Board.

no23-1m FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,
se20 Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PRINTING

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no3

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KIERS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se30-1y

CORDAGE.

OIL WELL,
MANILLA and
HEMP ROPE,
BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,

An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.

LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.
oc8 1m

1865. DIARIES. 1865.

Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
no21tf Corner Wood and Third Streets.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own we can fill the roads both east and west, and are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. no9

WM. SMITH.....DAVID B. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 149 First and 150 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

SLIDING GAUGES.

Bar Mill and Sheet Iron SLIDING GAUGES, just received. JAMES BOWN,
oc27 150 Wood street.

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD. In store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
se26 100 Second street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on is or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
Farewell engagement of the distinguished actress,
MATILDA HERON,

In the Northern States, prior to her departure for California on January 1, 1865.

THIS EVENING, Matilda Heron's great drama of
MATHILDA; or, THE LONE CHATEAU.

Mathilda.....Matilda Heron.
Duvisage.....Wm. Hendersen.
(The entire Company appearing.)
To conclude with the musical farce of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Lind.....
Jenny Leatherlungs..... } Mrs. Dickson.

CONCERT HALL.

Gottschalk's Positive Farewell.

SIGNOR MUZIO has the honor to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the world-renowned Pianist and great Composer,

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

to give a series of Grand Concerts in the principal cities of the United States, prior to his departure for Havana and Mexico.

Mr. Gottschalk's Farewell Concerts in Pittsburgh will take place on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
December 6th and 7th.

Signor Muzio also takes great pleasure to announce that he has secured the services of the following musical artists to assist Mr. Gottschalk at these Concerts;

MISS LUCY SIMONS,

The Eminent Cantatrice, (Pupil of his,)
whose unprecedented success during a series of Concerts in New York, has been cheerfully acknowledged by the press and enthusiastic public.

SIGNOR MORELLI, the celebrated Baritone.
HERR DOEHLER, the famous Violinist.
SIGNOR MUZIO.....Musical Director and Con'r.

Tickets One Dollar. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Ticket office open, commencing Saturday, December 3d, at 9 A. M., at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store.

Orders from the country enclosing the amount for the number of seats required will be promptly attended to by C. C. MELLOR.

Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8.
no30-6t

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
LA RUE'S GREAT WAR SHOW,

The Wonderful Stratopsteticon, and D. C. LA RUE, the Humorist,

AT MASONIC HALL,

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5TH.

Admission, 25 Cents; no half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½. An Exhibition will be given on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, December 7th and 10th, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, to which the Pupils of Public Schools will be admitted for TEN CENTS each.

☞ La Rue's War Show will open at Kilgore Hall, Steubenville, on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 14th.
de5-1w

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.
GREAT SENSATION!
The Star Sisters
MISSES MILLIE AND CLARA FOWLER,

In the beautiful ballets, The Madrigals of Spain and La Bayardere, together with

THE GREAT STAR COMPANY
In a mammoth bill.

To conclude with the Union drama entitled
THE BOY OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.
Lanty O'Leary.....George R. Edeson.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jan3-1y

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PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my13

MILITARY AGENCY.

McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,
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Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.

Special attention given to claims for loss of horses. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.
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oc22-1y JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

NO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND
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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
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H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
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☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. ljy28

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ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
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STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
WILKINS' HALL,

Union Lubric Oil Stock,
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Oil Basin Oil Stock,
Culbertson Run Oil Stock,
Farr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Stock,
Eldorado Oil Stock,
Byrnd Farm Oil Stock,
Ohio Valley Oil Stock,
Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Stock,
North America Oil Stock,
Monongahela Insurance Stock. dec-1

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STRE
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
no30-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 23, 75, 25, 32, 42, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia Pattern, 7 pounds to the yard. no1-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER,
Office No 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.

SHINGLES—

The best and cheapest SHINGLES in the market are to be had at A. McClintock's Nail Keg and Shingle Manufactory, Mechanic street and Allegheny river, Fifth Ward.
no16-1m A. McCLINTOCK.

UNION INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
AND BOOK STORE.

Merchants, store-keepers, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, manufactories, farmers, &c., can be supplied with male and female help for any and every occupation, by applying at the Book Store and News Depot, Sixth street, below Smithfield.
JOHN D. EGAN.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
G. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
jan30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

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ISAAC JONES, C. G. HUSSEY, HARVEY CHILDS, Captain R. C. GRAY, JOHN IRWIN, Jr., B. L. FAHNESTOCK, [seal]
JOHN D. McCORD, Captain ADAM JACOBS, R. B. STERLING, Captain WM. DEAN, R. L. McGREW, ROBERT H. DAVIS.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second door.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. R. Lyon, Geo. E. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence, Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lazo, Wilkins Boshke, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, P. H. Bates, J. D. McCord, Wm. R. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
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jy19-1y 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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JOHN SNIPHTON, JAMES M. COOPER, S. HARBAUGH, J. CALDWELL, Jr., JOHN S. DILWORTH, GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. RODGERS. de28

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
ca16-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

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PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 241 corner Liberty and Wayne streets,

Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; Calabria Licorice, True; Carbonate Ammonia; Tompkin's Compound Syrup, Hops and Boneset; Nichols' Elixir, Ba. & Wild Iron; Barrel's Indian Lunament; Extract Logwood; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Alcohol 96 per cent. no13

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
ap6-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
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OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Also, a large supply of all kinds of
Groceries and Produce,
constantly on hand.
J. T. GLEASON,
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REFERENCES—Wilson, Carr & Co., Pittsburgh; Reed & Metzgar, Pittsburgh. ly2-3m

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY E. CAMPB. OLIVER B. JOSNE
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
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DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandize, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 2439 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

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GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
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MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
221 and 223 corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se13

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEBEL.
JOHN SEIFERT & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.
ja

PRODUCE—

2 boxes Roll Butter;
10 bbls. Chestnuts;
4 do. Dried Apples.

In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
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IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

100 Boxes Prime Cheese,
300 Barrels Salt, Flour, Butter, &c., &c.,
100 Barrels Refined Oil,
1,000 Bushels P. B. Potatoes,
by T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant, No. 239 Liberty St.

GROCERIES—

50 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 hhds. Cuba Sugar;
20 " P. R. and N. O. do.;
80 bbls. Syrups, assorted brands;
100 " Refined sugars;
125 hf. chests Y. H., Gloug and Imp. Tea;
250 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's, 7's and Navy.

With a full stock of goods in our line. For sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
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FOR THE TRADE AND PEOPLE.

From $3 50 to $50 each at G. F. SAW'S
nov2 Practical Optician, 55 Fifth st.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
On November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office Furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,558 06
Total assets	$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 28
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. R. COPELAND, WM. H. SMITH, J. K. MOORHEAD, } Auditing Committee,
November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, Rev. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH, C. G. HUSSEY,
W. R. COPELAND, JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS, NICHOLAS VOEGELY.
no5-2m

AFTERNOON STOCK EXCHANGE.

AN EXCHANGE FOR THE SALE OF STOCKS during business hours, will be opened THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, in CENTRAL HALL, Third Floor DISPATCH BUILDING, to be held every day thereafter, opening punctually at 3 P. M. At 3½ the calling of the stocks will commence, and continue until 5 P. M.

This Change proposes to meet a want much felt in the community, as a place for the sale of stocks, &c., during business hours.

de2-1w CHAS. A. ANDERSON.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 124 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.
no30-3taw

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired.
se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

au18tf AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAWRENCE, ROBERT S. HAYS, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WIGHTMAN, [seal]
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U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 7-30 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy30

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.
mh38-tf

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

RESTAURANTS.

THE LANAHAN
DINING SALOON,
Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn streets.

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
no24-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUSCKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. Jul0-1y

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every hour of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and the stews will be delicately prepared by the well known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman, Theodore, get the fine eating dish at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se19-3m

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
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JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BROWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

C. W. CHURCHMAN,
Agent for J. MARSH & CO'S,
SODA ASH,

is constantly receiving invoices of this brand.
82 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
oc11-3m Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.

800 acres of land near Tidioute, Warren county, Pa. Much of it is suitable for oil boring. It is in a good oil country, but undeveloped, and will be sold at low figures. For further particulars address

ALEXANDER WALLACE,
no30-6t Tidioute, Warren Co., Pa.

TO OIL MEN.

For sale, one-eighth of all the oil produced on 450 acres of land, on the Allegheny river, at Tidioute, Warren county, Pa. This is one of the best oil tracts on the river; it is the one on which the Tidioute and Warren Oil Company have operated, and with such success for years. There are several producing wells on the tract, and new wells are being put down. Though but a small part of the tract is developed, it is paying a large interest on the price we ask, and there is good reason to believe that as the tract is developed, the dividend will be largely increased. The interest we offer is a clear land interest or royalty, free of all drawbacks. It embraces, all of the undivided half of the soil and timber on the tract, and there is timber enough to make some millions of feet of boards, and thousands of cords of wood. For further information address the subscriber, at Tidioute, Warren county, Pa.

ALEXANDER WALLACE.

FOR SALE—

THE TWO STORIED FRAME DWELLING, No. 25 Federal street, Pittsburgh, containing seven rooms, sublet to ground rent of $50 per annum. Lot 20 feet front by 119 feet deep. Title indisputable. Liars enquire at No. 22 Wylie street.

VERY VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY ON THE YOUGHIOGHENY FOR SALE.—I am authorized to sell an undivided ninth interest in eleven hundred and seventy-one (1171) acres of most valuable coal property on the Youghiogheny river—of these lands, *one thousand and fourteen acres* is in *one body*, having a front of eight hundred feet on the left bank of the river, and situated in Allegheny county, within twenty-two (22) miles of Pittsburgh by railroad—sixty-nine (69) acres of the river front is held in *fee simple*, with the best harbor for water on the river—ample at all seasons for loading and mooring boats of the largest capacity.

A few thousand dollars would make a railroad to connect with the mines, with the Connellsville railroad.

The remainder of the lands—one hundred and fifty-seven (157) acres, are at Gindly's, on the Connellsville railroad. The lands front on Crawford's creek, and are about eighty (80) rods from the Connellsville road, with which the Mines can be connected by rail at a very moderate cost.

It is believed that this is now the only large coal property on the Youghiogheny, in which an interest can be had at less than speculative rates.

I offer the property low, with half the purchase money on time.

S. S. BRYAN,
no26 89 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE—

OIL LANDS ON DUCK CREEK,

Enough to form a good Stock Company on—and will drill four wells 600 to 80. feet deep, and take my pay from the first oil obtained. Arrangements with a few parties that wish to form companies can be made on the best terms, by calling immediately on

J. G. FELTON,
no26 48 Hand street.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE—

About 2 miles above Lock No. 3, in the 2d Pool, Monongahela river. The coal consists of 90 to 100 acres, with 10 acres of land on the river, on which are erected 15 houses, and store house. Also 26 Pit Wagons, and iron for Railway track. Having a good depth of water at all times for loading boats in the river. The coal in this tract is of the best quality, and is having been partially worked. For terms apply to

W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
no22-2w No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A large three story brick house, No. 18 Anderson street, Allegheny, near the Hand Street Bridge, occupied by Dr. M. Book, containing eleven rooms, and a wash house, and a stable, carriage-house, and coal-house on the rear of the lot. Inquire at MOORE & CHAMBERS' Carpenter Shop, on Ohio street, near the Penitentiary, or of ALEX. MOORE.
no23-12t No. 107 Beaver St., Allegheny.

DWELLING HOUSE
FOR SALE,

In the borough of Manchester. Two new and modern built two story brick dwellings, fronting on Preble street, near Locust; said houses each contain six rooms and a hall, and are built with a view to comfort and convenience, and about one square from Street Car Railway. For particulars apply to S. S. D. THOMPSON, No. 114 Fifth street, or JAMES MILLER, near the premises. no24-1m

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons. also one weighing about 4½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au31-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Smart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 95 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a two story frame dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR SMART, on the premises. The above property if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE,

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent, 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent, 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent, 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent, one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

N. HOLMES, Pres. | J. HANNA, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 6, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '81	106½	107¼
U. S. 6-20s	1.07⅝	1.08
U. S. 10-40s	99	1.00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	97¼	98½
U. S. 7-30s	87	.....
Pittsburgh 6s	70	.....
Allegheny City 6s	53½	55
Cleveland & Pitts. R. R., 2d mortgage	1.03½	.....
Connellsville 6s	39	.....
Citizens'	51	.....
Banks	26	.....
Allegheny	52	55
Pennsylvania Insurance	17	.....
German Insurance	.....	1.08
U. S. Telegraph	12½	.....
Connellsville Interest	.....	12¾
Connellsville Stock	.....	10⅜
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	77	.....
Citizens'	.....	68¼
Mechanics'	.....	80
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	64	65¼
Allegheny Bank	.....	95
Bristol	.....	38½
Meadow Blood	.....	17½
Steel Well	.....	3.25
Cary, Story and Cherry Run	.....	1.22
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 30	.....
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh	1¼	.....
Eldorado	.....	2½
McAboy	.....	1.10
Union Petroleum Co.	.....	5¼
West Virginia Basin	.....	4½
Banner	.....	5
Merchants	40	50
Rynd Farm	.....	6¼
Phillips	.....	6
Mingo Coal	14	25

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.

The market continues dull. Maple Shade sbout 85½; Curtin, 15¼@16; Seneca, 7¼@8; Dalzell, sales at 9½, and Tidioute Island at 3.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The chief feature of the market is the remarkably active demand for Government gold bearing bonds, based upon opposition. No more will be issued at the Boards. The sales of 5-20s amounts to $615,000. Transactions on the street were probably five times that amount. At the Board this morning 109¾ offer was made at 109. Railroad bonds were quite steady. Coal stocks steady. Movements in other stocks quieter, except Michigan Southern which was active at 1.09¾. Gold steady and firm. The news of General Sherman's proximity to Savannah has failed to do more than check the upward tendency, produced by a very active demand for export. Money remains easy.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

McIlwaine's weekly sales of Stocks at his Auction Rooms last evening, was very fully attended. The offerings were numerous, and the sales of shares quite large. Prices of the leading stocks were well maintained. The following transactions were made;

Citizens Bank	85 00
Monongahela Savings Bank	48 50
Monongahela Savings Bank	48 50
Manchester Savings Bank	48 50
Monongahela Bridge Co.	1 81
Cherry Run Central Oil Co.	1 25
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Co.	1 17
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Co.	1 16
Cherry Run & Pitt Hole Oil Co.	1 95
Ohio Valley Oil Co.	1 25
Moss Oil Co.	1 25
Meadow Oil Co.	1 23
Ritchie Oil Co.	2 20
El Dorado Oil Co.	2 20

—Sales at the People's Stock Exchange

Ft. A. McClelland's] Dec. 6:

100	Shares	Cherry Run Central	$1 90
200	"	Iron City	2 00
200	"	Oil Creek & Cherry Run	3 40
500	"	Ritchie	1 20
300	"	"	1 20
100	"	"	1 20
900	"	"	1 20
300	"	"	1 20
1,000	"	"	1 18
500	"	"	1 18
1,000	"	"	1 20
1,000	"	"	1 21
500	"	"	1 20

—At Anderson's Evening Exchange, December 6th, there was but one transaction—2,000 shares of Ritchie at 122½.

—A dividend of one per cent. has been declared by the Directors of the Dalzell Petroleum Company, payable, clear of State tax, on and after the 15th inst.

—The Gold deposits from all sources at the United States Mint, for the month of November, amounted to $961,915 89, and the silver deposits for the same time to $30,864 89, giving a total of $992,780 78. The gold coinage for the month, nearly all in double eagles, was $894,971 62, and of silver, nearly all in half dollars, was $43,223 34. The cent coinage was $56,100, and the two cent coinage $62,000—in all, of copper, $119,100. The total value of the coinage of all kinds for the month is $1,054,194 76, which is represented by 8,881,282 pieces, of which number eight millions, seven hundred and fifty-five thousand were one and two cent copper pieces. Eight and three quarter millions of coppers in a month and scarcely one in circulation.

Boston Petroleum Market.

The market is very firm for crude and refined oil, owing to the reduced stocks and general upward tendency of commercial values. Most of the lots offering are held for higher rates, but the advance is chiefly nominal, in the absence of either speculative or export demand—speculators just now being more intent upon operating in oil stocks than stocks of oil. The refined article, duty free, seems to be most wanted, being why gas companies and manufacturers of "burning fluid," the consumption is largely on the increase.

Crude oil will go on swimmingly, and the area of olesginous territory put under contribution, if not the production, is being rapidly extended. Oil creek is again at low water mark; flat boats are stuck in the mud; and better facilities for transportation are sadly needed to give practical value to new enterprises.

We quote crude oil firm at 48@50c; refined at 69@75c in bond, and 88@91c duty paid, up to 96c for Kerosene. Naptha higher, at 65@66c per gallon, as to gravity. Residuum, $11 50@12 50 per bbl.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Fish Market.

The market for Codfish is very firm with a good demand, and all grades are selling at an advance. Sales of Grand Bank at $7 75@8 25. Bay Fundy $8 50@9; small, $6 50@7, per quantity. Cusk are scarce and higher at $4 25 per quantity. Pollock $4@4 50 per quantity. Mackerel are firm at an advance of 50c@$1. Sales at $ 6@16 50 for Bay, and $19@24 for Shore No. 1's. Herring large and $12@12 50 for medium 3's. Alewives are quiet at $8@8 50 per bbl. Pickled Herring scarce at $6@10 per bbl. Salmon nominal and held above the views of buyers.—*Bulletin.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the warehouses amounted to 85 hhds, chiefly low grades, old crop. At the Pickett, 5 hhds, at $7 00 to 8 25, 2 at 10 00 to 11 75, 6 at 13 75 to 16 25, leaf at 18 50 to 37 25, and one hhd of Mason county curing leaf at 40 50. At the Boone 4 hhds light lugs at $8 22 to 10 25, and light leaf at 12 75 to 25 25. At the Boone 5 hhds at $7 10 to 8 50, 8 at 10 25 to 12 50, and leaf at 14 25 to 25 00. At the Louisville 2 hhds light lugs at $9 40 to 10 00, 2 hhds at 12 75 to 13 00, and 9 hhds at 15 50 to 24 50.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.

Buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and bids on two-thirds the offerings were rejected. Sales of 18 hhds, as follows: 1 factory plugs at $9 10; 2 planters' do at $9 80 to $11; 3 common shipping leaf at $12 75 to $15 50; 5 medium do at $17 75 to $22 75, 2 good do at $24 50 to $25 50 @ 100 lbs. Bids on 22 hhds were rejected.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Twenty-five hhds and 60 bxs, viz: 20 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash: 2 at $10@11 25, 2 at $11 50, 1 at $12, 1 at $12 50, 1 at $13, 2 at $14, 1 at $15, 1 at $16 50, 1 at $18, 2 at $20, 1 at $21 50, 3 at $22 50, 1 at $25, 1 at $27 50; 60 boxes at prices ranging from $4 50 to $20 50. Receipts light.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

For Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—7 hlluck, 50 bbls apples, 17 pkgs mdse; Fetzer & Co, 271 bags oats; Shomaker & Co, 70 bxs cheese; Godfrey & Co, 16 sks rags; Potter & Co, 45 bxs cheese; D Stewart, 121 bdls handles; J B Campbell, 67 bxs cheese; S Dyer, 61 bbls apples; L H Voigt & Co, 110 sks potatoes; A Lippert, 116 do do; McBane & Co, 107 sks wheat; Little & Co, 12 doz brooms; A Lippert, 20 bbls cider, 25 bbls flour, 2 kegs butter; R J Kennedy, 150 bags wheat.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—Rea & Co., 100 bbls flour; J Rhodes 200 bags barley, 5 casks do; Shomaker & Co 200 bbls flour; a Mullen 1 car scrap iron; McCully & Co 4 bhds sorghum and 5 bbls do; W D Smith & Co 50 grain bags; C Caldwell 10 bxs bacon; Col Cross 52 tes lard; D Wallace 81 bbls flour; J A Berry 31 bxs glass; W Bnestrck & Co 5 bbls neatsfoot oil; Lambert & Co 20 bbls high wines.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Mattern & Co, 1 car hose; Wertz & Kay, 20 rolls tar boards; J & Co, 3 cars brick; S W Mc Geary 64 bush oats; S Barclay, 12 sks potatoes; J Stewart, 2 sks do; W Ritchey, 4 bush potatoes, &c; R Jones, 12 do do; G Richey, 16 bush potatoes; J Kielzbey, 10 bush apples; D Osborne, 17 bush potatoes; Leslie, 20 do do; J Campbell, 25 do do; L Haslett, 20 do oats and 20 do corn; J Paterson, 26 do potatoes; Lindsay, 20 do do; R Bailey, 11 sks corn; J Barker, 51 do do; D Leslie, 10 bush potatoes and 10 do wheat; Wallace, 19 sks potatoes; Bright, 30 bush potatoes and turnips; *Mr Thistle*, 20 do do.

Decline in Iron.

At a meeting of Iron manufacturers, held yesterday, it was decided to lower the price of Iron one cent per pound on all sizes. This will, no doubt, increase the sales of Iron Nails are unchanged.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1864.

BUSINESS—There was a decided improvement manifested yesterday in commercial circles, the demand of certain articles being liberal. The weather during the forenoon was not very favorable, but in the after part of the day there was decided improvement. Our rivers are in fine navigable order, there being plenty of water for all ordinary purposes. On the landing business was not very active. The tonnage in port was in excess of freights to go forward; boats, however, by waiting their turn, manage to do a paying business. There were no arrivals yesterday outside the regular packets. The (G. B. Mayfarter (what a name) has entered the Wheeling trade. She brought up a light cargo and returned at noon. The Miner via will be found at the landing. She will leave for Wheeling at noon. The flag boat Ontario is fast filling up for Cincinnati; she will leave positively on Wednesday. The next Cincinnati packet is the J. R. Gilmore, she will leave on Saturday. The fine packet Nevada did not leave for St. Louis yesterday, she is announced for to-day. The Lent Leoti for Nashville will have dispatch. The Emma Graham left for Cairo with a good trip, as usual. The Rowena left for Cincinnati last evening with a fair trip. The boats at the landing, waiting their turn, were the Onward Columbia, Hard Times, and Kate Porter. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The market continues fair with a good demand, there seem to be plenty of purchasers for all that comes in. Sales of 11 loads at scales at $45 00@48 00, some holding out for $50 00; sales of 140 tons of baled, part to arrive, at $40 00 ₱ ton; sales of 4 car loads, at depot, at $42 00@43 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply in market was limited; prices have been well sustained, with small sales at $5 50 ₱ cwt; the receipts have been light for some days.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a good demand for certain descriptions with some heavy operations. We note a sale of 10,000 bush corn at $1 60; new in bulk at $1 10 per bush. Other sales were made at the same range of prices. Oats was more fancied and prices are tending upward. Sales of 1,200 bush at 86c; 500 do at 86c from store; 800 do at depot 95@3 car loads, the terms were witheld. Small lots were disposed of from store at $1. Barley was in fair request; sales of 500 bush of spring at $1 70; 500 fall at $1 80 per bushel. Wheat has been inactive. The current rates were: Red $2 @2 05; white $2 10@2 12.

FEED—The market was firm, with a good demand. We have some heavy sales to report, viz: Shipstuffs—Sales of 100 tons, part to arrive, at $1 70 ₱ cwt. Middlings—Sales of 200 tons on terms to suit trade. Bran plenty.

APPLES—The demand was moderate and sales were not large. 100 bbls were disposed of at $3 12 @ 3 50 for Shore No. 1's.

FLOUR—The market was steady, but not active. Dealers confined their purchases to small lots to meet the wants of the city trade. The receipts have fallen off. The sales were: Extra Family—150 bbls at $11@11 25; 30 bbls at $11 25; 80 bbls do at $11@11 25; 40 do at $11 25. Country lots sold at former.

POTATOES—The demand has fallen off. The supply in the market, at present, is large. Sales of 75 bushels peach blossoms at 90c per on. Prices—Very scarce. We note further sales at 40c per dozen.

BUTTER—The market was unchanged, with a fair demand for local purposes. Sales of 6 bbls roll at 40@44c.

BEANS—Sales of 20 bushels White at $2 40@2 50.

CHESTNUTS—The stock in first hands is daily diminishing. We note sales of 5 bbls at $5 50 per bushel.

CORN—Was in moderate request. Sales of 4 boxes choice Western Reserve at 22@23c; 20 do Hamburg at 24c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1864.

Business in the oil way was unusually dull yesterday, in fact there was no demand, and buyers declined taking hold at the present prices. Holders are taking matters coolly, and they say that their time will soon be along. The receipts by the river were large, amounting in the aggregate to 3,850 barrels. It may be proper to note that a portion of these receipts were consigned to the East, and will not be offered in this market. Notwithstanding the receipts were large, holders manifested no disposition to give way. The latest from the East represent a dull market for Crude, with a downward tendency in prices. The best market for selling oil at present seems to be Oil City. Whilst the prices of oil decline in other markets, at the wells and at Oil City, buyers are plenty at the outside prices. The river to the oil regions is in good navigable order, and boats make the trips with regularity. The arrivals since our last were the steamers Petrolia and Leclaire. The departures were, passenger steamers, Ida Rees, Echo No. 3, and the tow boats D. Bushnell, Hero and Wm. Barnhill with good tows. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE—There is a wide difference between the views of buyers and sellers, and until one or the other gives way sales will necessarily be small. The asking rates were 34@35c, packages returned, and 38@40c, packages included, prices being governed by the gravity of the oil; sales of 564 barrels at 34½c, packages returned. 332 do at 38c, barrels included. This lot goes out of the market.

REFINED—The market was inactive. Bonded oil was not inquired for. Prices were nominal, ranging from 80 to 81c. Free Oil—Sales of 200 barrels "Brilliant," at 82c; 400 barrels Free at 83c, and 50 barrels do at same price.

There were no transactions in Tar or Naptha and prices were nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

	bbls.		bbls.
Siverly & Gallagher	208	Gallagher & Co	30
Ashworth & Bennett	601	R Danver	99
W H Fidler & Fidler	25	Maxwell & Palmer	200
Strickler & Baxter	187	Hyram	336
Cook & Hume	103	Owner	241
W. P. Logan	125	D. F. Clarke	200
J. Wilkie	146	O. C. Brown	90
Total			3330

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R R.

GOING EAST.

S. McMahon & Co, 66 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 100 barrels Refined, for Baltimore.

Champion Company, 50 barrels Tar, for New York.

Lockhart & F, 62 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 115 barrels Refined, for Baltimore.

McElroy & J, 100 barrels Refined, for Baltimore.

Hog Products.

CINCINNATI.—HOGS—At the close 200 lb averages were held with agood deal of firmness at $14 per 100 lbs net. The sales, so far as reported, were:

139	head, averaging 171 lbs net at		$13 00
500	"	205 "	14 00
250	"	200 "	14 00
320	"	220 "	14 00
140	"	240 "	14 10

The receipts during the week foot up 61,000 head, and those of Saturday to 5,000 head. The weather is decidedly more favorable for packing, and no doubt the business will be resumed with increased activity this morning.

LOUISVILLE.—The weather is too warm and unfavorable for hog slaughtering, though the packers around the falls are daily killing a limited number of hogs. The market appears to be sustained, though the Government buyers have temporarily withdrawn, and were not even in the market yesterday. The receipts are increasing, and all the pens are full, and private buyers, who pay the highest weights and the extreme figures, are paying lic gross, weighing and delivering all hogs weighing 250 pounds, and we heard of a sale of 225 hogs from Spencer county at a premium over lic. They averaged 300 pounds. Thomas & Co., have purchased 2,000 head yesterday, and to-day, at lic, weighed at the pens, and they slaughtered this evening 500. Huffman, Duncan & Co., have killed altogether some 2,000 and will have some 5,000 in their pens. Their purchases have exceeded 14,000, and they bought 1 lot of 4,000 some days since, at lic, averaging 330 pounds, including one huge porker from Scott & Co., which weighed 740 pounds, gross and netted his owner just $74. Hamilton & Bro., have slaughtered 1,100 for the Government, and have some 5,000 head in pen. Jarvis & Co., also for the Government, have operated to about the same extent, making the actual operations thus far amount to the slaughter of 11,500, and the receipts of upwards of 28,000 hogs. At Cincinnati the hog market was dull and declining yesterday, with receipts of 7,000 head, and sales at 13½c net.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The continued moist and spring-like weather of yesterday favored slaughtering operations in the way of hog slaughtering. Nothing was done, and prices were nominal.

ST. LOUIS.—Weather warm, and packers not buying. A couple of small lots were sold at the Broadway yards yesterday: 42 head, averaging 215 lbs, at 9c, and 70 head, averaging 190 lbs, at 10c per lb, gross. Why this light lot brought the highest price does not appear. Some three or four lots, amounting in all to 950 head, were bought by a packer yesterday afternoon at 10c, 10¼c, and 10½c per lb gross. To-day, among the sales were 147 head, averaging 200 lbs, at 12½c net, and 139 do, averaging 217 lbs, at 9½c per lb, gross.

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.—The warm weather has placed an embargo on the packing business and brought down the market from the high prices of November. Prices are weak and swing like a pendulum, all the way from 9 to 10 cents. H. T. Sample has slaughtered about 4,000 head, and the Tilford packing house about 3,000. There are between 4,000 and 5,000 in the pens. The general quality of the hogs offered is inferior, owing to the scarcity and high price of feed.

DUBUQUE, IA.—A small lot of dressed hogs came in and found purchasers at $10 50@11 25 ₱ cwt., dressing on 220 lbs. How shippers are to get their money back is a mystery, when prices are falling 50c a day in Chicago. To-day the decline was 25c, as we learn from a special dispatch. The market is drooping, and with this soft weather lower prices must rule.

QUINCY, ILL.—Pork remais dnull at quotations. During the continued mild weather sellers are rather more numerous than buyers.

Net, under 200 lbs	$8 50@ 9 50
over 200 lbs	9 00@10 00
Gross, light	6 00@ 7 50
extra heavy	8 00@ 9 00

FROST IN LOUISIANA.—A heavy frost visited the southern portion of Louisiana on the 22d and 23d, and, it is feared, materially injured the cane. Grinding the cane had commenced on many plantations.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Rowena	Dravo	Cincinnati.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
G. Mc. Porter	Taylor	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Rowena	Dravo	Cincinnati.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was eight feet of water in the channel, and falling slowly. The weather during the day was changeable.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The splendid side wheel packet Rowena, Captain Dravo, being unavoidably detained, will positively depart for Cincinnati this day. Our attentive friend Captain A. Robinson will be found in the office.

The Zanesville packet for this day is the steamer Emma Graham, Captain Stull. She leaves at 4 P. M. Messrs. Hoge and Rowland will do the honors in the office.

The steamer Lent Leoti, Capt. Shepherd, is announced for Evansville and Nashville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Capt. Moore, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

The splendid steamer Nevada, Captain Evans, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis this day. This boat is the best possible order, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Capt. Rogers, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE splendid side-wheel passenger steamer Rowena, C. A. Dravo, commander, is announced for Cincinnati this day. This boat comes well recommended, having superior accommodations. In charge of Captain Dravo and that prince of good fellows, Captain A. Robinson, she cannot fail to become a favorite with passengers and shippers.

A. J. BAKER is the name of another splendid new tow boat that has just been completed. She is the same size of the Joseph Fleming, a description of which we published some days since. In the construction of the A. J. Baker no expense has been spared. She has a fine model, great power, and is bound to be fast. She will be in charge of Capt. Stewart, an experienced and clever officer. She has been named after one of our most enterprising coal dealers. The owners have done themselves credit in the selection of the name whilst the boat will do credit to the name.

THE BOAT THAT CARRIES THE PRIZE COLORS.—The steamer Ontario, Captain Harlon, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. It will be borne in mind that last summer the ladies of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair got up a splendid suite of colors, to be donated to the steamer that would collect and present the largest sum to this benevolent object. We take pleasure in stating that all our boats did well, but the Ontario, Capt. Harton done better, and carried off the prize—all honor to her noble and enterprising owners. As this boat will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday, let us give her a big trip. She has done noble by our soldiers, let our shippers do the handy some by her this time it can be done. We want to see her leave with one of the largest trips of the season. She deserves it.

CINCINNATI.—Tuesday's *Commercial* says: The Argonaut No. 2 came in from Pittsburgh with a full cargo. Having discharged her Cincinnati freight, she departed for Louisville.

The Colossus, in addition to a fine freight, brought 130 refugees from Georgia—thirty landing here. They paid their passage and bar bills in specie, and had plenty beside.

The Argyle left thirty-five steamers at Nashville on Thursday, and ten boats at Smithland behind up. The latter had been stopped at the mouth of the Cumberland by military order. The officers of the Argyle were warned to look out for guerrillas at Hoag's Point, in the Lower Ohio, on the Kentucky shore, above Cannelton. The Argyle returns to the Cumberland in the Government service.

The Pilgrim came in from St. Louis, and left for Pittsburgh with a full cargo.

Captain Evans will drop over Westmoreland this evening, and will drop over to-morrow, to load for New Orleans, direct.

The Kate Robinson, Captain Robinson, and Willie Gamage, Captain Collier, are rapidly filling up for Nashville. They are advertised to leave this evening.

The Robert Burns, from Memphis to Cincinnati, arrived at Cairo Sunday night at 10 o'clock 29 hours out. She had 40 bales of cotton and 60 cabin passengers.

The Silver Moon brought up from Memphis 278 sales of cotton.

The Colossus, from Nashville, had 206 bales of cotton. She put off 146 bales at Louisville.

The Champion will be the next boat for Pittsburgh.

BOATS IN PORT.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Kate Robinson, Willie Gamage, Robert Moore, Naugatuck, Nashville, Nightingale, Wm. Butler, Gildie No. 3, Jewett, Champion, Clifton, Swallow, Florence Miller, Lawrence, Silver Moon, Anna, Colossus and Argyle.

We understand that A. Shinkle has disposed of his steamboat coal interests here and at Louisville, to Capt. H. A. Jones, Thos. Sherlock, Esq., Paul Gordon & Co., and Captain B. F. Davidson, of this city, and to Sherley & Wolfolk, Captain Pink Varble and Mr. Dixon, at Louisville. The whole arrangement is consolidated into a joint stock company, and will be controlled by a president, superintendent, and Board of Directors, Mr. Vincent Shinkle being the superintendent at this point. We also hear that Colonel Shinkle has disposed of his interest in the mines at Maysville (packet Magnolia. He retires from active business owing to ill health.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 3—There is little or no news, as we understand the military authorities have closed the navigation of the Cumberland for the present.—*Union.*

CAIRO, December 4.—The following boats passed this point: J. L. Hall, Delaware and Bertha.

River fell fourteen inches; weather clear and cool; business active. In addition to the heavy portion of Saturday, the steamers Wausanita, Silver Cloud, Maggie Hays and Victory arrived from Nashville, bound for St. Louis, besides the Minnehaha to-day, all light in Government service, and making the largest port list this year. The Luna had 47 bales cotton and 25 half barrels molasses for Cairo. No. 2 had light freight. The Platte Valley, Parason, Graham and Perry brought out 200 tons each for Memphis. The packets Arrow, Carrol and Magenta brought all they could on the water; they fill out here. The Clara, Post Boy, Rob Shamrock, Hannibal and Benton brought 1,000 tons each for the Steamship Company. The Hannibal brought a deck load off the Continental, which sunk at Devil's Island yesterday, in five feet of water astern, and six feet forward; she can be easily raised. She struck the wreck of the James Montgomery, and sunk in thirty minutes. The barge Mayflower, in tow of the Shamrock, sunk last night, damaging forty tons of Government flour and coffee. Part of the freight was for the Ames, but that steamer saved it without damage.

ST. LOUIS.—The Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company held a regular meeting at St. Louis recently, when it was decided to make application to the Legislature of Missouri to increase the amount of stock from two millions to five millions. The value of boats already will exceed the amount specified in the original charter. Admiral David Gibson made application to put two more boats in the line, and the owners of the Liberty Arms and Bullion, expressed their wish to come. The matter was laid over for the present. One thousand dollars each was voted to Captain Phillips, Woolfolk and Ford for the services they performed as appraisers. The company met in St. Louis for a general election of all officers connected with the line.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 29.—The present is the earliest closing of the river at this point that we have had to record since 1855, when the date of the last departure was the 19th of November. The last boat down in 1859 was on December 3d; in 1860, Nov. 24; in 1861, November 27; in 1862 Dec. 1; in 1863, Nov. 27. The Clara Hine, which left St. Louis on Sunday for Winona, lies frozen in at Dresbach. She had a heavy cargo of freight on board. It will probably have to be brought up by teams.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says: The news is very favorable in regard to the upper rivers. They are all rising. Even the Missouri, above Kansas City, has risen several inches. It is said a crew has gone up to Herman to bring down the steamer Osage, which is aground on the sand at Sioux City. We thinkall the ice will soon arrive from the Missouri river right side up. We think also that the immense amount of products on the upper rivers will yet reach this market before January. There will certainly be tonnage enough here from Nashville and elsewhere, immediately, for all requirements.

The Arago, from Nashville, struck a rock in the Cumberland, sixty-four miles from the mouth, and will go on the docks here. She arrived yesterday.

The Hannibal went to the assistance of the sunken steamer Continental, and took her stock and freight. The Continental has probably been raised. When the Arago passed, her deck was entirely clear, the water not coming up to it by two feet.

The steamers Kentur and Camella were to leave St. Louis on Monday for this city.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

Per G. McG. Porter—J Carpenter, 8 bbls apples; J Irwin, 63 carboys; J & W Farley, 30 bales hay; D Faucett, 40 empty bbls; Godfrey & Clarke, 235 bdls paper.

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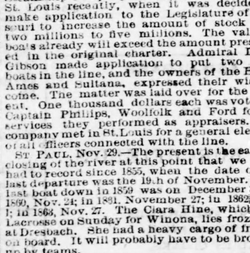

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Money rules easy, and is steady at 6@7 per cent., chiefly at the inside figure for call loans. Sterling dull at 109½ for gold. Gold firmer, opening at 239, advancing to 232, declining to 230, advancing to 232¼, and closing at 232½. Governments active and firmer. Stocks better. Rock Island, 106¾; Fort Wayne, 104¾; Toledo, 103; Northwestern, 42¾ do. preferred, 76¾; Michigan Southern, 72¾; Hudson, 115¾; Reading, 136¾; Michigan Central, 120½; Illinois Central Scrip, 139¾; Michigan and Prairie du Chien, 50¾; Cumberland, 46½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 36; Missouri 6s, 66; United States 6s, one year certificates, 97¾; Treasury 7-30s, 107¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 6.

Cotton heavy and more doing, at 127@128 for middling. Flour, State and Western, 5@10c better, and moderate demand; $9 85@9 95 for State; $9 50@9 70 for superior Western; $10@10 50 for common to good shipping brands; $11 75@12 for extra; market closing quiet, included in Sales are 1,000 barrels for Extra State for last half of January, and 2,000 barrels do for delivery in February, both at $10 60. Whisky irregular and unsettled; $1 90@1 95 for western, closing at $1 90. Wheat opened 1@2c better and closed dull; Chicago spring $2 24@2 25; No. 2 do $2 20; amber Michigan $2 47. Rye quiet. Barley dull at $1 93@1 98. Corn dull and declining; mixed $1 80 in store, and $1 94 on delivery; the latter an outside price; opened decidedly firmer; closed dull, with the improvement partially lost, at 96@98c. for damaged; $1@1 02 for State, and $1 02@1 05 for Western, afloat and in store. Coffee very firm. Sugar firm with moderate demand, at 18½@20c for Cuba; 20c. for Havana. Molasses firm. Wool quiet and firm. Pork firmer and in fair demand at $32 50@32 75 for 1862 mess; $33 75@34 00 for 1863 mess, cash and regular way, closing rather heavy at $34 50, regular; $32 50 for prime, and $36@36 50 for new prime mess. Also, 6,000 bbls new mess, for January, February and March, buyer's option, at $30 80@40; 5,000 bbls 1863 and 1864 mess, for Dec., same option, at $33 75. Beef steady with moderate demand; 10@12c for new. 20@22c for new plain mess. Beef hams steady. Dressed hogs in moderate demand at 14¼@15½c for western and city. Lard more firmer at 21½@23½c. Butter in rather more demand and firm at 35@48c for western and 44@52c for State. Cheese more active at 23c for common to prime.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The current prices for the week at all the yards were:

BEEF CATTLE	1st qual., ₱ cwt	$17 00@18 00
	Fair to good qual.	11 00@16 50
	Common	9 50@10 50
	Inferior	7 00@ 9 00
COWS & CALVES	1st quality	60 00@75 00
	Ordinary	45 00@55 00
	Common	30 00@45 00
	Inferior	15 00@35 00
VEAL CALVES	1st quality ₱ lb	13 @ 14
	Ordinary	10 @ 12½
	Common	7½@ 10
	Inferior	9 @ 9½
SHEEP & LAMBS	Extras, ₱ head	7 00@ 7 50
	Prime	6 50@ 7 00
	Ordinary	5 00@ 6 00
	Common	4 50@ 5 00
	Inferior	4 00@ 4 25
SWINE	Heavy; fed, ₱ cwt	12 00@12 50
	Lightand medium	11 50@12 00
	Still fed	10 00@11 00

There was no marked change in the market this week as compared with last week. The supply was small but the city has been flooded with poultry, and added to this the weather has been very unfavorable. The demand for Beef Cattle has therefore been light and prices badly supported. We retain our last week's quotations though there were some few sales at 75c. The market, on the whole, may be called quiet and steady. The demand for Milch Cows has been very moderate, but we observe no change in prices. Veals have been in moderate demand at our quotations. Sheep and Lambs have been rather more active, and prices are a shade higher, though quotations are without decided change. Hogs have been in moderate demand and prices are scarcely so firm.

The total receipts of stock at all the yards for this week and last week were as follows:

THIS WEEK.		LAST WEEK.	
Beeves	5,775	Beeves	6,599
Cows	93	Cows	98
Veal Calves	1,175	Veal Calves	1,351
Sheep and Lambs	19,274	Sheep and Lambs	21,317
Swine	26,436	Swine	22,479

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, December 6.

Flour unchanged, with a good demand; supply light. Wheat dull; Winter Red, Indiana, $2 38. Corn, Barley and other grains quiet.

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